



The RELAY)))

July
2026

The Official Publication of the Arrowhead Radio Amateur Club
A.R.A.C. Inc. P.O. Box 7164 Duluth MN 55807-7164 <http://www.thearac.org> Dues: Member \$20/Family \$25

INDEX

American Independence	1
Board Minutes	2
Club Mtg Minutes	3
Prez Sez	5
Thanks to Veterans	5
CW Abbreviations	6
Band Plan	6
Nets	7
Repeaters	8
Members' Email	10
Calendar	11
Committee Chairs	12
Contest Calendar	22

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America's
250th



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Our Sacred Inheritance 250 Years of American Independence

In the rolling woodlands of colonial Virginia, on a crisp February morning in 1732, a child destined for greatness entered the world at Pope's Creek Plantation. George Washington, firstborn son of planter Augustine Washington and his iron-willed wife Mary Ball, was raised amid the raw beauty and harsh demands of frontier life. Losing his father at the tender age of eleven, young George learned early the lessons of resilience and self-reliance. Though denied the grand schooling afforded to many gentlemen of his day, he devoured knowledge with quiet determination—mastering mathematics, surveying, and the ways of the land. By the time he was a teenager, the powerful Fairfax family became his most important mentors and patrons. George's older half-brother Lawrence had married Anne Fairfax, daughter of William Fairfax — cousin and land agent to Thomas Fairfax, 6th Lord Fairfax of Cameron, who owned a vast 5-million-acre proprietary between the Rappahannock and Potomac rivers, one of the largest land grants in America.

Young George frequently visited the elegant Fairfax estate at Belvoir. In 1748, at just sixteen years old, Lord Fairfax hired him to help survey the wild, untamed lands of the Shenandoah Valley. This rugged expedition gave Washington valuable frontier experience, income, and important connections.

The Fairfaxes introduced him to the manners, education, and opportunities of Virginia's elite society, helping shape the ambitious young man into a confident surveyor, officer, and gentleman — skills and social standing that would later propel his military and political career.

Tall, strong, and possessed of an unyielding ambition, Washington honed his abilities as a frontiersman, woodsman, and militia officer, riding the wild rivers and forests, studying the art of war from books and British officers alike. With each passing season, the young Virginian forged himself into a leader ready for whatever destiny the troubled colonies might demand.

In the spring of 1754, a tall and determined young Virginia militia officer of just twenty-two years, George Washington, led a small force of colonial troops deep into the untamed Ohio Valley wilderness. Burning with ambition and a sense of duty to the British Crown, Washington and his men ambushed a French scouting party at Jumonville Glen. In the sharp crack of musket fire, a French officer fell — an act many would later call the spark that ignited the French and Indian War. Weeks later, the same young commander found himself and his outnumbered men surrounded at the hastily built Fort Necessity.

Continued on Page 13



The earliest known life portrait of George Washington was painted in 1772 by Charles Willson Peale. At the time, Washington was 40 years old and serving as a colonel in the Virginia Regiment (militia). This was painted at Mount Vernon, three years before the Revolutionary War began in 1775. Image: Library of Congress



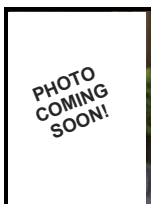
ARAC Board of Directors

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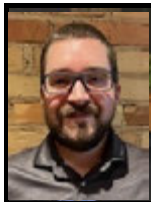
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Board Meeting Minutes **PENDING** - June 2, 2026

Present:

Board Members

Gene Ellefsen – NØVRM, Jon Nelson – NØUOZ, Melinda Nelson – AFØET,
Randy Wabik – KRØB, Brian Beckman – KFØLFZ, Justin Cheever –

Board

**Board of Director June Minutes
Not Available at Press Time**

**Watch Your Inbox for
Minutes when available**

Checking: \$144.51
Savings: \$2,313.39
Repeater: \$3,361.76
Subtotal Cash \$5,819.66
Cash on hand: \$155.63
Subtotal COH: \$155.63
Outstanding Checks:
Assets Subtotal: \$5,975.29

Motion made by Melinda Nelson – AFØET to accept Treasurer's report as is, seconded by Jon Nelson – NØUOZ. Motion passed.

Testing:

5 candidates at the testing session for Ham Fest. 2 new techs, 1 general, and 1 extra.

There will be a change coming up with the VE program. It will be going digital for testing were the candidate will be taking the test online. There will be a meeting coming soon for all VE's.

If you are interested in getting your license you will need a copy of the FRN number, an ID, and a copy of your licenses. As always if you are ready to test or know someone who wants to test, please get ahold of Doug Nelson – AAØAW at AAØAW@arri.net.

Repeater:

Randy Wabik – KRØB, Will be looking at getting new cans.

New Business:

Open Registration for Grandma's Marathon – Password HAM26. If interested please contact Melinda Nelson – AFØET at jonbeeyore@outlook.com or Doug Nelson – AAØAW at AAØAW@arri.net.

Getting ready for Curnow and Voyager races

Motion to adjourn by Jon Nelson – NØUOZ, seconded by Randy Wabik 0 KRØB, motion passed at 19:46 (7:46 PM).





ARAC Club Meeting Minutes

June 11, 2026

Present:

President: Gene Ellefsen – N0VRM
Vice President: Jon Nelson – N0UOZ
Secretary: Melinda
First Year Board: D
Second Year Board
HamFest/Education
Special Events: Op
Testing: Doug Nels

**Club Meeting June Minutes
Not Available at Press Time**

**Watch Your Inbox for
Minutes when available**

Absent:

Treasurer/Members
Third Year Board:
Repeater: Dave Pyrlik – K0DJP & Randy Wabik – KR0B
Parliamentarian: Grant Forsyth – KC0WUP
Property/Picnic: Scott Ahlgren – N0VYU
Newsletter/Historian: Kim Waller – KE0NQS
Newsletter/Historian: Steve Waller – KE0NQT
Web Site: Thomas Dorr – KE0RHA
Chaplin:

Meeting called to order at 17:00 (7:00 PM) by President Gene Ellefsen – N0VRM. Forty-six (46) members were in attendance.

Minutes:

Minutes are posted on the website and in the newsletter. Motion to accept by Alan Anway – KC9LJN, seconded by Sam Frey – KE0YTM, motion Passed.

Treasurer's Report:

Checking: \$144.51
Savings: \$2,313.39
Repeater: \$3,361.76
Subtotal Cash \$5,819.66
Cash on hand: \$155.63
Subtotal COH: \$155.63
Outstanding Checks:
Assets Subtotal: \$5,975.29

Motion made by Bob Schulz – KC0NFB, seconded by Paul Gilsdorf – KF0GEX. Motion passed.

Continued on Page 4



ARAC Club Meeting Minutes continued

Testing:

Please make sure that you have the updated syllabus. As always if you are looking to test or upgrade or know of anyone that is interested in testing, please contact Doug Nelson – AA0AW at AA0AW@arrl.net.

New Business:

Open Registration for Grandma's Marathon – Password HAM26. If interested, please contact Melinda Nelson – AF0ET at jonbeeyore@outlook.com or Doug Nelson – AA0AW at AA0AW@arrl.net.

Getting ready for Curnow and Voyager races

Silent Key: (Please keep their family in your thoughts)

New members/Returning members (Please welcome them when they get on the radio):

Door Prize: was won by Robert Peterson – N0RWP

Motion to adjourn by Jon Nelson – N0UOZ, seconded by Bill Turk – KF0ILA, motion passed at 19:12 (7:12 PM).

2026 Program:

June – Grandma's Marathon by Grandma's Marathon Team Melinda Nelson – AF0ET and Doug Nelson – AA0AW.

July – Intro to Fox Hunting

August –

October –

November –

December – Christmas Party

If you are interested in seeing a program, or would like to host a program, please reach out to Jon Nelson at jonbeeyore@outlook.com or 715-817-1986.



CLUB REPEATER

WØGKP

146.94 (-)

CTCSS TONE



Prez Sez

Hi Everyone,

Field Day is over and it was great time, and over 1,000 contacts were made.

A big thank you for all the help setting up! Check the Facebook page for photos. Thank you to Diane K0DSL for bringing a Station, Antennas and Hamburgers with all the fixings, and Doug AA0AW for providing a Station and getting the Lake County Tower Trailer. Thanks also to Rick KB0YBA for getting the St Louis County Tower Trailer and letting us use his Camper--and thanks to Randy KR0B for manning the grill!!

Mark your Calendar for Sunday August 2, for the ARAC Club Picnic at Chambers Grove Park out in Fond Du Lac at 11:00 AM.

Gene NØVRM



HAPPY INDEPENDENCE DAY!



Thanks to All our Veterans!

CW Abbreviations

AR End of Message	AS Pse QRX	BK Back to You	SK End of Contact
TU Thank You	PSE Please	K Invite to Transmit	
QST Calling all Amateurs	QRL Are You Busy?	QRU Have anything for me	
QRV Are You Ready?	QRX Standby	QRS Transit Slower	

A ●—	M —●—	Y —●—●—
B —●—●—	N —●—	Z —●—●—
C —●—●—	O —●—●—	1 ●—●—●—
D —●—●—	P —●—●—	2 ●—●—●—
E ●—	Q —●—●—	3 ●—●—●—
F ●—●—	R —●—●—	4 ●—●—●—
G —●—●—	S —●—	5 ●—●—●—
H —●—●—	T —●—	6 —●—●—
I —●—	U —●—	7 —●—●—
J —●—●—	V —●—●—	8 —●—●—
K —●—●—	W —●—●—	9 —●—●—
L —●—●—	X —●—●—	0 —●—●—

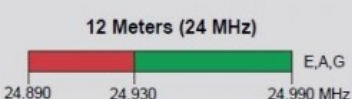
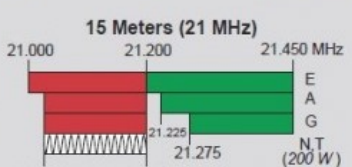
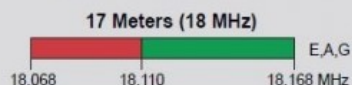
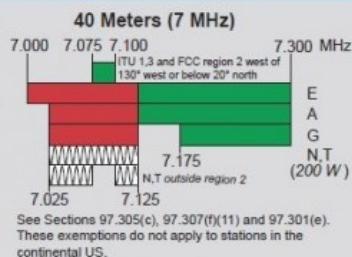
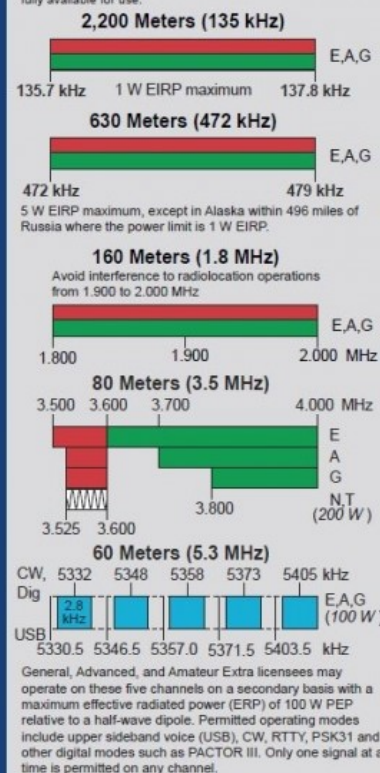


US Amateur Radio Bands

US AMATEUR POWER LIMITS

FCC 97.313 An amateur station must use the minimum transmitter power necessary to carry out the desired communications. (b) No station may transmit with a transmitter power exceeding 1.5 kW PEP.

On March 28, 2017, the Federal Communications Commission adopted rules that will allow Amateur Radio access to 472-479 kHz (630 meters) and to 135.7-137.8 kHz (2,200 meters). However, amateurs cannot use these frequencies until 30 days after the Report and Order is published in the Federal Register and the final procedures for registering stations with the Utilities Telecom Council (UTC) have been approved and announced. At the time this chart was created, the Report and Order had not been published and the UTC online registration site is not yet available. Follow ARRL news for further information. New charts will be published at www.arrl.org/graphical-frequency-allocations when the bands are fully available for use.



Effective Date for
2,200 and 630 Meters
to be announced



ARRL The national association for
AMATEUR RADIO®

KEY

Note:
CW operation is permitted throughout all amateur bands.

MCW is authorized above 50.1 MHz, except for 144.0-144.1 and 219-220 MHz.
Test transmissions are authorized above 51 MHz, except for 219-220 MHz

- = RTTY and data
- = phone and image
- = CW only
- = SSB phone
- = USB phone, CW, RTTY, and data
- = Fixed digital message forwarding systems only

E = Amateur Extra
A = Advanced
G = General
T = Technician
N = Novice

See ARRLWeb at www.arrl.org for detailed band plans.

ARRL We're At Your Service

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Getting Started in Amateur Radio:
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email: news@arrl.org

Exams: 860-594-0300 email: vec@arrl.org

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Have a favorite HF/6m/2m/1.25m/70cm net that you check into or listen in on? Also, please send corrections and we will add it to the list below - Kim KEØNQS at my email KEØNQS.mn@gmail.com.

- **Northland Weather Group Net:** Mondays 2000 on the ARAC repeater (146.940 MHz with a tone of 103.5 and standard offset).
- **Minnesota D-Star Net:** Sundays at 19:30 on Reflector 53A
- **Minnesota Section Net** 1200 and 1730 on 3.860 [Net Manager: NØYR] http://www.mn-section.org/dept_stm.html
- The non-non-net: Evenings 2000 144.200 USB except for Sunday evenings.
- Badger WX Net: 0500-0715 on 3.985. Give 24 hour high/low/current temperature, precipitation and snowfall.
- **PICONET:** 3.925 from 0900-1100 CT Mon-Sat and 1600-1700 CT Mon-Fri. Info at: <http://www.piconet3925.com>
- Michigan Upper Peninsula Net: 1600 (CST) on 3.921 MHz Sun-Sat and 1200 Sun. Info: <http://www.michupnet.com>
- Great Lakes Marine/Maritime Mobile Net: Morning 07:30 - 3.932; 08:15 - 7.261 MHz and evening 18:30 - 3.1730927; 19:15 - 7.268 MHz. Weekend extra net: 10:00 - 7.261/7.268 MHz. All CST, LSB and +/- QRM. See: <http://www.sailblogs.com/member/glmmnet/>
- MIDCARS: 07:30-13:00 - 7.258 MHz. See: <http://www.midcars.net>
- Iowa snowbird net on 14.257MHz, M-W-F at 10:00 am Local Time. This is an open net.
- Spider Web Net (Marco Island FL) on 14.347 every morning at 0730 CST/CDT: <http://www.spiderwebnet.net>
- Maritime Mobile Service Network: Daily at 1100—2100 Central on 14.300. <http://mmsn.org> and <http://www.14300.net>
- RV Radio Network: Every day at 1900 Central on 7.265 MHz. Web site: <http://www.rvradionetwork.com>
- Upper Midwest Ten Meter Net: Every Thursday Evening @ 8 PM – 28.480 MHz USB
- Wisconsin Sideband Net: Daily @ 5:15 PM – 3985 [or 3982.5] KHz LSB
- Hobby Helpers Net - Tuesday @ 8 PM – 28.330 MHz USB (Isanti MN) LSB [Net Manager: WOØA].
- Northstar Trader Net: 3.908 +/- at 0830 CST Sundays
- WARFA: 3.908 +/- Sun/Tue/Thu nights at 2200 CST, <http://warfa.org/>
- Youth Net: 14.320-14330 Sundays 1800-1900 UTC, Net Control: AC8PI
- YACHT: Saturdays 1900 CST on EchoLink #481872, <http://yachthams.webstarts.com>
- Northwestern Ontario ARES Net: Evenings at 20:15 (Central) on +/- 3.750Mhz
- The Iron Range Net: Saturdays at 0800 Central time on or near 3.919 Mhz. Look them up on Facebook!
- FORX Net: Mondays at 1900 Central at 3.941 Mhz +/- QRM. WAØJXT — Grand Forks, North Dakota
- HF CW: Fridays 08:00 CST, 7.112 MHz. Informal slow speed CW Net. W8IRT NCS. Email: w8irt@aol.com
- Minnesota ARES Digital Net: Thursdays at 2000 CST, 3.5835 MHz USB +/- QRM, Mode: Olivia 8/500.
- SARA Digital Net: Sundays at 1900 Local, 3.582.150 MHz USB +/- QRM, Mode: BPSK31/BPSK63
- Spider Web Net (Marco Island FL): 14.347 every morning at 0730 CST/CDT: <http://www.spiderwebnet.net>
- Broadcaster Net: 7.231 or 3.855 M/W/F @ 1500 UTC. 14.255 M-F @ 2130 UTC. <http://www.cbsretirees.com/ham.htm>
- Old Military Radio Net: 7.268 +/- nightly at 0200z. Other times/Frequencies too. See: <http://www.mrca.ar88.net/>
- Rag Chew Crew/Tailgaters/Freewheelers Nets: 3.916 +/- nightly at 1900 CST, <http://www.tailgatersnet.com>
- North South Net: 7.214.6 +/- at 0700 CST, Monday-Saturday



DULUTH AREA REPEATERS

ARAC System WØGKP

Frequency	Offset	Tone	Location
146.940	minus	103.5	Duluth
146.940	minus	107.2	Lakeside (recv)
146.940	minus	151.4	Two Harbors (recv)
146.940	minus	100.0	Gary-New Duluth (recv)
146.940	minus	110.9	Cloquet (recv) Not Operating
147.000	minus	103.5	Mahtowa
444.100	plus	103.5	Duluth UHF Link

N9MMU/N9QWH System (WI)

145.310	minus	110.9	Duluth
145.490	minus	110.9	Solon Springs
147.255	plus	110.9	Hayward
145.110	minus	110.9	Rice Lake
147.345	minus	136.5	Holcombe
145.230	minus	110.9	Eau Claire

WECOMM – WI Statewide Linked System WE9COM

147.075	plus	110.9	Meteor Hill (closest repeater to Duluth)
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LSAC System – some may work/some may still be linked

147.330	plus	151.4	Proctor	Not Operating
147.270	plus	114.8	Two Harbors	
147.270	plus	103.5	Wales	Not Operating
147.090	plus	114.8	Silver Bay	
147.300	plus	114.8	Isabella	Not Operating
145.150	minus	103.5	Washburn, WI	
146.700	minus	103.5	Bayfield, WI	Not Operating
443.850	+5.00	none	Bayfield, WI	
147.165	plus	110.9	Hurley, WI	Not Operating
146.640	minus	151.4	Ely	
443.500	+5.00	141.3	Gilbert	Not Operating
147.060	plus	103.5	Virginia	
147.360	plus	162.2	Cook	Not Operating
147.165	plus	114.8	Coleraine	
443.925	+5.00	110.9	Brainerd	Not Operating
443.200	+5.00	114.8	Tamarack	
147.360	plus	203.5	Aitkin	Not Operating
146.865	minus	146.2	Giese	
443.325	+5.00	146.2	Isanti	Not Operating

Rev. KCØWDQ as of 12/01/24 For ARAC Newsletter

Continued on Page 9



DULUTH AREA REPEATERS, continued

NARC System NAØRC

147.135	plus	103.5	Knife River
147.135	plus	114.8	Duluth (rcv)

Stand Alone Repeaters

145.210	minus	110.9	Clam Lake, WI
146.880	minus	123.0	Grand Rapids, MN
146.910	minus	146.2	Duxbury, MN
146.955	minus	146.2	Askov, MN
147.105	plus	110.9	Chaffey, WI
444.850	+5.00	141.3	Cloquet, MN

Fusion

Fusion (Analog has tone and C4FM digital with no tone)

147.150	plus	151.4	NTØB Gilbert. MN Fusion Repeater
145.170	minus	110.9	WA9KLM Superior, WI – Douglas County RACES/ARES Fusion Repeater (Digital only) Fusion Room 28373

145.250	minus	103.5	KBØYHX Cloquet, MN – Carlton County RACES/ARES Fusion Repeater
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444.300	+5.00	103.5	NØEO Duluth, MN – Spirit Valley Amateurs Fusion Repeater WIRES-X NØEO (Analog only) Fusion Room 40494
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444.400	+5.00	103.5	NAØRC Knife River, MN – Wires X Connected to NØEO Room 40494
444.500	+5.00	103.5	NØLCR Two Harbors, MN – Wires X Connected to NØEO Room 40494
444.600	+5.00	103.5	NØLCR Silver Bay, MN – Wires X Connected to NØEO Room 40494
444.800	+5.00	103.5	NØLCR Grand Marais, MN – Wires X Connected to NØEO Room 40494
440.400	+5.00	110.9	WØLSA Maple, WI – Wires X Connected to NØEO Room 40494

D-Star

147.375	plus	NØEO D Star
442.200	plus	NØEO D Star

Rev. KCØWDQ as of 12/01/24 For ARAC Newsletter

Elmers

El-mer / el-mər/ [el-mer]

1. a male given name: from Old English words meaning "noble" and "famous."
2. an adhesive used to bond like or unlike materials
3. An experienced ham radio operator who mentors new and prospective hams.

Name	Call Sign	Expertise
Jeff Nast	KCØMKS	APRS, EchoLink, WinLink, Fusion, Contesting
Bob Schulz	KCØNFB	Contesting
Jim Anderson	NØJWA	QsoNet
Doug Nelson	AAØAW	HF, VHF/UHF, Contesting, Packet, APRS, Morse Code, VE testing, Echolink, Allstar, EmCom...



Membership Email Directory

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Co-Editors,
Kim & Steve Waller
KEØNQS & KEØNQT



SUNDAY NIGHT NETS
 1930 - CW - 28.125 MHz USB-CW
 2000 - USB 28.450 MHz
 2100 - Southern St. Louis County
 Emergency Services Net
MONDAY NIGHT NETS
 2000 - Northland WX Net - ARAC Repeater

JULY

CLUB EVENTS

TUESDAY NIGHT NETS
 2000 - Douglas Cty 145.490 MHz
 2030 - Central Carlton County
WEDNESDAY NIGHT NETS
 1900 - Lake County - LSAC1
 2nd & 4th Wednesdays
 2100 - BWAR

	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
			1 2100 - BWAR	2	3 Friday Night 6 meter Gag-Chew 50.125 USB 7 PM	4 Independence Day  America's 250th Birthday
5 CW 1930 AA0AW USB 2000 K9KDK ES 2100 AA0AW	6 WX 2000 KC0MKS	7 ARAC BOARD MEETING Sammy's Pizza 6:30 pm DC Net 2000 CC Net 2030	8 Lake County ARES/RACES Meeting 1900 CC EOC Lake County LSAC1 1900 2100 - BWAR	9 ARAC Club Meeting Coppertop Church 7 PM	10 Friday Night 6 meter Gag-Chew 50.125 USB 7 PM	11
12 CW 1930 N0PDG USB 2000 KR0B ES 2100 K0DSL	13 Douglas County ARES/RACES Mtg 1900 DC E WX 2000 KC0MKS	14 DC Net 2000 CC Net 2030	15 2100 - BWAR	16	17 Friday Night 6 meter Gag-Chew 50.125 USB 7 PM	18
19 CW 1930 AA0AW USB 2000 N0VRM ES 2100 KD9VKI	20 WX 2000 KC0MKS	21 DC Net 2000 CC Net 2030	22 Lake County LSAC1 1900 2100 - BWAR	23 Carlton County ARES/RACES Meeting 1900 CC EOC	24 Friday Night 6 meter Gag-Chew 50.125 USB 7 PM	25
26 CW 1930 N0PDG USB 2000 AA0AW ES 2100 KC0WDQ	27 WX 2000 KC0MKS	28 DC Net 2000 CC Net 2030	29 2100 - BWAR	30	31 Friday Night 6 meter Gag-Chew 50.125 USB 7 PM	

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via email!

Email Doug AAØAW at
aa0aw@arrl.net

Next Club Meeting:
July 9, 2026 - 7 pm
Coppertop Church

ARAC Committee Chairs



Club License Trustee:

Ray Barnes KEØZN

Control Operators:

AAØAW - NØKXT - KCØNFB

Newsletter/Historian:

Kim KEØNQS & Steve KEØNQT
Waller

Education Chair:

Bob Schulz KCØNFB

Hamfest Chair:

Bob Schulz KCØNFB

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Rollie Bockbader KBØCK

Visiting Chaplin:

Parliamentarian:

Grant Forsyth KCØWUP

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Sam Frey KEØYTM

Property Chair:

Scott Ahlgren NØVYU

Testing:

Doug Nelson AAØAW

Field Day:

Picnic Chair:

Scott Ahlgren, NØVYU

Repeater Chairs:

Randy Haglin NØBZZ
Randy Wabik KAØJZV

Contest Calendar at www.contestcalendar.com

National Contest Journal at www.ncjweb.com

QSO Party Note: State/Province/National QSO Parties are abbreviated with the 2 or 3 letter abbreviation for the state/province/national designation followed by QP for QSO Party:

Examples: Minnesota QSO Party is MNQP

British Columbia QSO Party = BCQP

QRZ web site at www.qrz.com

VHF Propagation site at www.aprs.mountainlake.k12.mn.us

Reminder: The Contest Corral monthly listing of contests can be found in each issue of QST. ARRL sponsored contests can be found in Contest Corral, highlighted, or on the ARRL's web site at arrl.org.

American Independence continued from page 1

On July 4, 1754, Washington was forced to surrender — the only time in his long and storied career he would ever lay down his arms to an enemy.

This was only the beginning of his service. Washington and thousands of fellow colonists continued to fight loyally for Britain through the long and brutal war. Their courage, frontier skills, and steadfast support proved vital as colonial provincial troops marched alongside British regulars. By 1760, their combined efforts helped force the dramatic surrender of Montreal, delivering a mighty victory to the Crown.

Yet for all their courage and loyalty, the colonies had paid a heavy price in blood and treasure to help Britain claim its great victory. When the guns finally fell silent, Britain stood triumphant but staggering beneath mountains of debt. Gazing across the vast Atlantic, the King and his ministers saw in their loyal American colonies not grateful partners, but a convenient source of gold. They resolved that the very men who had fought beside them — men like young George Washington — must now help shoulder the crushing burden through new taxes, stricter laws, and firmer control from London. What had begun as shared military glory and brotherly sacrifice soon hardened into bitterness, resentment, and open resistance.

Not long after the smoke of war had cleared, the British Parliament passed a law that sent ripples of anger through the colonies. In 1765 came the Stamp Act — a bold decree that every newspaper, legal paper, playing card, and even college diploma in America must carry a special British stamp. Colonists were ordered to pay for these stamps, even though they had no voice in Parliament to approve or reject the tax. “No taxation without representation!” became the cry that echoed from Boston to Charleston. Across the colonies, proud merchants, lawyers, and ordinary citizens rose up in protest, boycotting British goods and refusing to obey. What had once been loyalty began to crack.



Paul Revere engraved, printed and widely distributed the above image he called: **“The bloody Massacre Perpetrated in King Street Boston on March 5th 1770 by a Party of the 29th Regt.”** Image: Library of Congress

Samuel Adams, dozens of colonists — some dressed as Mohawk Indians — quietly boarded three British ships in the harbor. Among them was Paul Revere. Working swiftly and without harming anyone, they dumped 342 chests of valuable tea into the cold waters of Boston Harbor. It was a bold act of defiance. The Boston Tea Party showed that the colonists were no longer willing to accept British taxes and control without a fight. What had started as protests was quickly turning into open rebellion.

Standing tall among these bold Patriots was one of the richest men in all the colonies—John Hancock. A wealthy Boston

A few years later, in 1767, Parliament tried again with the Townshend Acts. These new laws placed taxes on many everyday items the colonies needed — tea, glass, paper, and paint. Worse still, the British used some of that tax money to pay their own governors and judges so they would no longer listen to the colonists. More red-coated soldiers were sent to enforce the rules. Once again, the colonists answered with fierce determination: they organized boycotts, held public meetings, and stood together against what they saw as unfair control from across the sea. The spirit of resistance grew stronger with every passing season.

Tensions in Boston finally boiled over on a cold March night in 1770. British soldiers, sent to enforce unpopular laws and keep order, stood guard outside the Custom House. A crowd of angry colonists gathered, hurling snowballs, ice, and insults at the redcoats. In the confusion, the soldiers fired into the crowd, killing five men, including a sailor named Crispus Attucks. News of the shooting spread like wildfire through the colonies.

In Boston, Samuel Adams seized the moment. He organized a massive funeral and used newspapers and speeches to call it a “massacre,” painting the British as tyrants. Paul Revere created a powerful engraving of the scene that was printed and shared across the colonies, turning the tragic event into a lasting symbol of British cruelty.

Three years later, in December 1773, the British tried to force the colonists to buy taxed tea. The people of Boston refused. On the night of December 16, after a fiery meeting at the Old South Meeting House led by

Continued on Page 14

American Independence continued from page 13

merchant with a great fortune in shipping, Hancock used his money and influence to secretly support the fight for liberty. He smuggled goods past British taxes, helped pay for protests and supplies, and opened his home and purse to the cause. When news of the Boston Massacre spread, Hancock stood firmly with Samuel Adams.

After the daring Boston Tea Party, he openly defended the brave men who had acted that night. To the British, Hancock became a dangerous enemy — they even nicknamed him “the King of the Smugglers.” To the colonists, he was becoming a powerful champion of freedom.



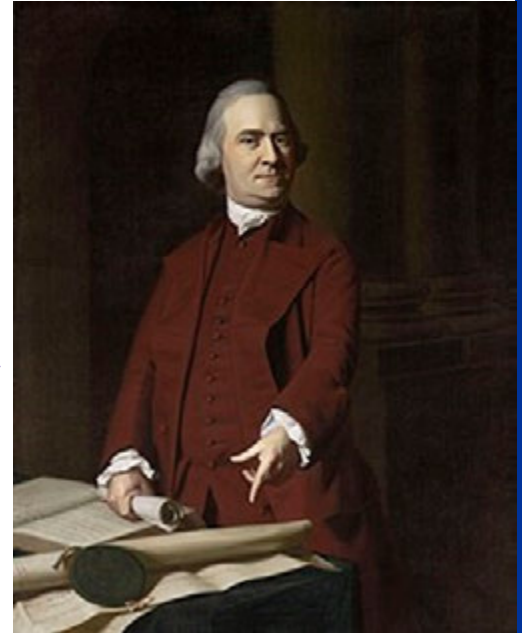
John Hancock
by portrait artist
John Singleton Copley,
circa 1770–1772

Longest serving President of the Continental Congress and the first person to sign the Declaration of Independence

Samuel Adams
by portrait artist
John Singleton Copley,
circa 1772

Adams points at the Massachusetts Charter, which he viewed as a constitution that protected the peoples' rights.

Both images: Library of Congress



As resistance grew hotter, a powerful underground network known as the **Sons of Liberty** sprang up across the colonies. Formed in the 1760s to fight unfair British taxes, this bold group of Patriots included Samuel Adams, Paul Revere, and John Hancock. They organized protests, spread news through **Committees of Correspondence**, and kept the fire of liberty burning in taverns, streets, and secret meetings. Their daring spirit helped unite the colonies against tyranny.

In the fall of 1774, after the British Parliament passed the harsh **Intolerable Acts** to punish Boston, the colonies took a historic step. Delegates from twelve of the thirteen colonies gathered in Philadelphia for the **First Continental Congress**. Inside **Carpenters' Hall**, men like Samuel Adams argued passionately for strong action, while more cautious

voices hoped for peace. After weeks of spirited debate, they rejected a plan that would have kept the colonies too closely tied to Britain. Instead, they created the **Continental Association** — a powerful agreement that the colonies would refuse to buy or use most British goods until the unfair laws were repealed. They also sent a respectful but firm petition to **King George III**, *Continued on Page 15*



Destruction of the Tea at Boston Harbor

A hand-colored 1846 lithograph print from artist/printmaker
Nathaniel Currier
(later Currier & Ives)

The image shows a dramatic nighttime scene at **Griffin's Wharf** in **Boston Harbor** on **December 16, 1773**.

Image: Library of Congress, Currier & Ives Collection

American Independence continued from page 14

pleading for him to respect their ancient rights as Englishmen. Before they left, the delegates agreed to meet again in the spring of 1775 if the King did not listen. For the first time, the colonies had spoken with one voice.



Paul Revere 1768 Portrait

by John Singleton Copley

Image: Library of Congress
Original Painting can be viewed at
Museum of Fine Arts Boston



Paul Revere 1768 Portrait

by John Singleton Copley

Image: Library of Congress
Original Painting can be viewed at
Museum of Fine Arts Boston

Paul Revere's Midnight Ride

As tensions continued to rise, the British prepared a bold strike. On the night of April 18, 1775, two lanterns glowed in the belfry of **Boston's Old North Church** — the pre-arranged signal that British troops were marching “by sea” across the Charles River (one lantern if by land, two if by sea). **Paul Revere**, alerted by Dr. Joseph Warren, slipped past British warships by rowing quietly across the water to Charlestown. There he borrowed a horse and began his legendary midnight ride. Joined by William Dawes and later Samuel Prescott, Revere galloped through the Massachusetts countryside, urgently warning Patriot leaders Samuel Adams and John Hancock that British soldiers were coming to arrest them and seize colonial weapons stored in Concord. His cry of alarm — “The British are coming!” — roused the sleeping towns. Thanks to these daring riders, the colonial militia was ready when the first shots rang out at Lexington and Concord the next morning. The long-dreaded conflict had finally begun.

Second Continental Congress: From Managing War to Declaring Independence

Just weeks after the first musket shots echoed at Lexington and Concord in April 1775, delegates from all thirteen colonies gathered again in Philadelphia for the **Second Continental Congress**.

War had begun, and the weight of destiny hung heavy in the air. Inside the **Pennsylvania State House**, great voices rose. **John Adams** argued with fierce conviction for full independence. **Benjamin Franklin**, the wise inventor and elder statesman, offered his sharp mind and worldwide respect.

Patrick Henry's fiery spirit still inspired, while **Thomas Paine's** bestselling pamphlet **Common Sense** swept through towns and farms like a fresh wind, convincing thousands that true freedom meant breaking away from a distant king.

On **June 7, 1776**, **Richard Henry Lee** of Virginia stood tall and introduced a bold resolution declaring that “these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States.” John Adams proudly seconded the motion. With hearts stirred, Congress took a historic step.

Shortly after, on **June 11**, they appointed a **Committee of Five** to craft a formal document explaining their reasons to charter a course for a new nation to the world.



John Adams 1783 Portrait

by John Singleton Copley

Image: Library of Congress
Original Painting can be viewed at
Harvard Art Museum Boston

They were **Thomas Jefferson** of Virginia, **John Adams** of Massachusetts, **Benjamin Franklin** of Pennsylvania, **Roger Sherman** of Connecticut, and **Robert R. Livingston** of New York. Jefferson, chosen for his reputation as an eloquent writer — at John Adams' persuasion — worked largely alone for roughly seventeen days in a rented room in Philadelphia. He consulted closely with Adams and Franklin, then the full committee reviewed the draft together.

On **June 28, 1776** they presented the revised **Declaration** document to Congress.

Continued on Page 16

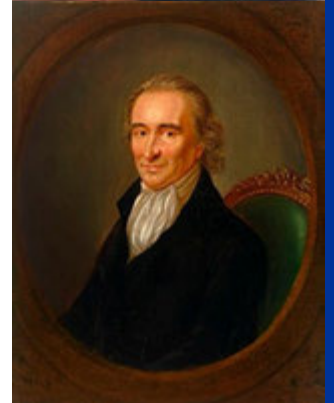
American Independence continued from page 15

After passionate debate, the delegates voted for independence on July 2. Two days later, on **July 4, 1776**, they adopted the **Declaration of Independence** document as written.

The approved document was a powerful justification for liberty. It opened with a stirring preamble on natural rights — “all men are created equal” — listed the colonists’ many grievances against the King, and ended with a solemn announcement that the colonies were now free and independent states.

That very day it was printed as a broadside — a large, single-sheet poster meant to be read aloud in town squares and nailed to doors across the land — and quickly carried throughout the colonies.

Later, a magnificent handwritten version on parchment (the engrossed copy) was prepared. Most delegates signed it beginning August 2, 1776. John Hancock, President of the Congress, signed first with a large, bold flourish. Legend says he declared, “There, I guess King George will be able to read that!”



“Declaration of Independence”, 1818-1819 painting by John Trumbull

An American painter who fought in the Revolutionary War and later became known for his series of Revolutionary War scenes. The painting depicts the moment on June 28, 1776, when the **Committee of Five** presented the draft of the **Declaration** to the **Continental Congress** (not the actual signing on August 2).

At the desk (President of Congress): **John Hancock** (sitting in the prominent chair on the right side of the table, leaning forward).

Standing and presenting the document (center group, left to right): **Thomas Jefferson** (holding the document, red vest)

John Adams (standing beside Jefferson), **Benjamin Franklin** (standing behind, older man with long hair), **Roger Sherman**, **Robert R. Livingston**

The painting includes 42 of the eventual 56 signers of the Declaration, with many other delegates visible in the background. Image: Library of Congress; Original placed in the U.S. Capitol Rotunda in 1826.

George Washington: The Journey Comes Full Circle

The same young Virginian who had once loyally served the British Crown in the forests of the Ohio Valley, who had helped win a great empire only to watch that empire turn against his homeland, now stood as the living embodiment of the new nation. On April 30, 1789, George Washington stood on the balcony of Federal Hall in New York City and took the presidential oath of office, administered by Robert R. Livingston. Unanimously elected as the first President of the United States, he guided the young republic through

Continued on Page 17

Portraits

Top: **Thomas Jefferson 1786**
by Mather Brown

Second: **Patrick Henry**
by Thomas Sulley

Third: **Thomas Paine 1792**
by Laurent Dabos

Bottom: **Richard Henry Lee**
by Charles Wilson Peale

Images: Library of Congress

American Independence continued from page 16

its most fragile early years with quiet strength and unwavering integrity. He helped shape a new government, established wise traditions, and proved that a free nation could thrive without a king.

The boy who surveyed wild frontiers, the officer who sparked a world war, and the general who forged an army of free men had completed his extraordinary journey — from loyal subject of the King to the father of a free and independent nation.

After serving two terms as President (1789–1797), George Washington happily retired to his beloved Mount Vernon. There he returned to the life of a Virginia planter, managing his estate, welcoming countless visitors, and enjoying the peace of his family and farmlands.

George Washington passed away peacefully in 1799, remembered forever as the most dedicated patriot in United States history, who through his entire life fought to chart, establish, defend, and advance our great Republic.



George Washington (Lansdowne Portrait)

Painted by **Gilbert Stuart** in 1796, this majestic full-length portrait stands nearly eight feet tall. It shows President Washington in his formal black velvet suit, surrounded by symbols of peace, justice, and the young American republic. One of the most iconic images of Washington as President, it can be viewed today at the **National Portrait Gallery** in Washington, D.C. It captures the dignity and quiet strength of the man forever known as the Father of His Country.

The Declaration of Independence Parchment Document: A Tale of Unlikely Survival Throughout Harrowing Times

With the words of freedom freshly approved, the Declaration of Independence began its own remarkable adventure — one filled with danger, narrow escapes, and quiet acts of courage that would span nearly two and a half centuries.

In the chaotic days of the Revolutionary War, the precious parchment traveled with the Continental Congress for safety, journeying from Philadelphia to Baltimore, York, Princeton, Annapolis, and beyond as British forces drew near. After the war, it moved with the new federal government from New York to Philadelphia and finally to the young capital in Washington, D.C.

Its greatest trial came during the War of 1812. As British troops marched on Washington in August 1814 and prepared to burn the city, a brave State Department clerk named Stephen Pleasonton sprang into action. He packed the Declaration, along with the Constitution and other vital papers, into coarse linen bags, loaded them onto carts, and rushed them out of the capital. First hidden near Georgetown, the documents were then carried thirty-five miles to Leesburg, Virginia, and safely stored in a cellar vault at Rokeby House while flames consumed parts of Washington. Thanks to Pleasonton's quick thinking and determination, America's founding papers survived.

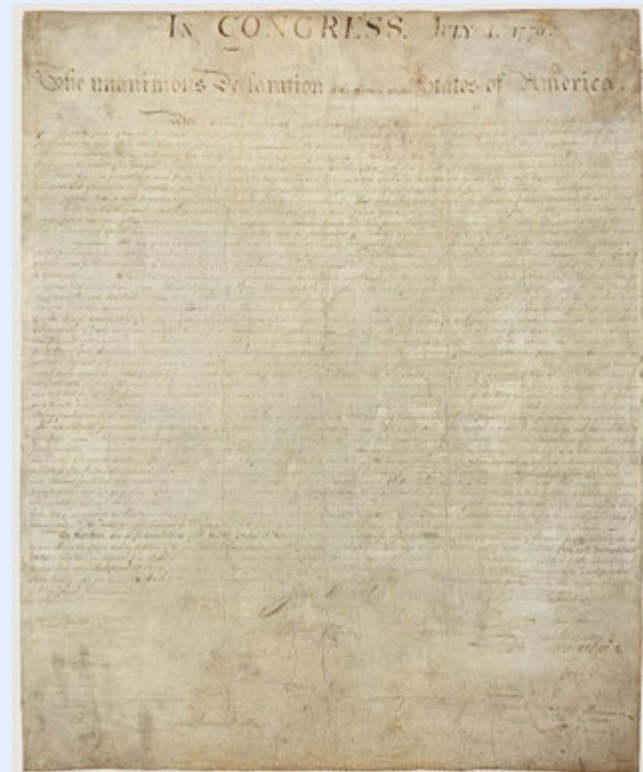
In the years that followed, the document was proudly displayed in government buildings, though exposure to light and frequent handling caused its ink to fade and its parchment to show the marks of time. During World War II, it was once again whisked away for protection — this time by train to a secure vault at Fort Knox, Kentucky — before returning home in 1944.

In 1952, the Declaration found its permanent home at the National Archives Building in Washington, D.C. There, alongside the Constitution and Bill of Rights in the grand Rotunda, it rests today in a specially designed, protective case filled with argon gas. Carefully conserved and guarded, the once-bright parchment is now faded but still clearly legible — its weathered appearance telling its own

Continued on Page 18

American Independence continued from page 17

powerful story of endurance. Today, this resilient document has traveled far and endured much. It symbolizes not only the birth of American independence, but also the enduring effort of generations to preserve our founding principles. Its journey continues as a living piece of American heritage — a quiet but mighty witness to liberty.



Declaration of Independence Documents

On the left is an image of an original Broadside Poster that was printed with the words of the Declaration of Independence to be posted in public squares and markets across the colonies. This gave colonial citizens an exactly worded copy of the document that Continental Congress had adopted.

At right is an image of the original parchment copy of the Declaration signed first by John Hancock, followed by the other 55 Signers. Though faded, it is still legible today, installed in a protective case at the National Ar-

Visit the Declaration Today

You can stand before this historic parchment in person at the National Archives Museum in Washington, D.C. (700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW). Admission is free, and the Rotunda is open to the public most days. Seeing the actual document that launched a nation — and remembering the remarkable people who brought it into being — is a moving experience that brings history vividly to life for visitors of all ages.

The original Declaration of Independence (along with the Constitution and Bill of Rights) is lowered each night into a secure, bomb-proof vault beneath the Rotunda of the National Archives Building in Washington, D.C. A special hydraulic elevator system lowers the entire display case 22 feet underground into a massive, multi-ton reinforced vault every night after the museum closes. The same system can quickly lower the documents in case of an emergency. This protective routine has been in place since the early 1950s, (with major upgrades in 2001–2003).

Now, fellow patriots, let's read the text of the original document for ourselves. On the next three pages are the words that birthed the nation that that is our sacred inheritance. We hope you will read it aloud to your entire family to mark this very special Independence Day—the 250th anniversary of our great Republic. ★★ ★

Continued on Page 19

In Congress, July 4, 1776

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America, When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.--That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, --That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.--Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

Continued on Page 20

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harrass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For Quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

Continued on Page 21

American Independence continued from page 20

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our Brittish brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

HAPPY 250th BIRTHDAY AMERICA!



Contest Calendar - July 2026

+ RAC Canada Day Contest	0000Z-2359Z, Jul 1
+ Phone Weekly Test	0230Z-0300Z, Jul 1
+ A1Club AWT	1145Z-1300Z, Jul 1
+ CWops Test (CWT)	1300Z-1400Z, Jul 1
+ VHF-UHF FT8 Activity Contest	1700Z-2100Z, Jul 1
+ Mini-Test 40	1700Z-1759Z, Jul 1
+ Mini-Test 80	1800Z-1859Z, Jul 1
+ CWops Test (CWT)	1900Z-2000Z, Jul 1
+ VHF-UHF FT8 Activity Contest-NA	0000Z-0500Z, Jul 2
+ Walk for the Bacon QRP Contest	0000Z-0100Z, Jul 2 and 0200Z-0300Z, Jul 3
+ CWops Test (CWT)	0300Z-0400Z, Jul 2
+ CWops Test (CWT)	0700Z-0800Z, Jul 2
	1700Z-1800Z, Jul 2 (CW) and 1800Z-1900Z, Jul 2 (SSB) and 1900Z-2000Z, Jul 2 (FM) and 2000Z-2100Z, Jul 2 (Dig)
+ NRAU 10m Activity Contest	2000Z-2200Z, Jul 2
+ SKCC Sprint Europe	0100Z-0230Z, Jul 3
+ QRP Fox Hunt	0100Z-0130Z, Jul 3
+ NCCC FT4 Sprint	0145Z-0215Z, Jul 3
+ Weekly RTTY Test	0230Z-0300Z, Jul 3
+ NCCC Sprint	2000Z-2100Z, Jul 3
+ K1USN Slow Speed Test	0000Z-2359Z, Jul 4
+ Venezuelan Ind. Day Contest	0800Z-0859Z, Jul 4 and 0900Z-0959Z, Jul 4 and 1000Z-1059Z, Jul 4
+ NZART Memorial Contest	1200Z, Jul 4 to 1200Z, Jul 5
+ TA VHF/UHF Contest	1200Z-2400Z, Jul 4
+ ARAM 50 MHz Contest	

Continued on Page 23



Contest Calendar - July 2026

+ Marconi Memorial HF Contest	1400Z, Jul 4 to 1400Z, Jul 5
+ CQ Worldwide VHF SSB/CW Contest	1400Z, Jul 4 to 1400Z, Jul 5
+ Original QRP Contest	1500Z, Jul 4 to 1500Z, Jul 5
+ PODXS 070 Club 40m Firecracker Sprint	2000Z, Jul 4 to 2000Z, Jul 5
+ FOC Old School Classic 1960s QSO Party	1200Z, Jul 5 to 1200Z, Jul 6
+ K1USN Slow Speed Test	0000Z-0100Z, Jul 6
+ ICWC Medium Speed Test	1300Z-1400Z, Jul 6
+ OK1WC Memorial (MWC)	1630Z-1729Z, Jul 6
+ RSGB 80m Club Championship, CW	1900Z-2030Z, Jul 6
+ ICWC Medium Speed Test	1900Z-2000Z, Jul 6
+ ARS Spartan Sprint	0000Z-0200Z, Jul 7
+ Worldwide Sideband Activity Contest	0100Z-0159Z, Jul 7
+ ICWC Medium Speed Test	0300Z-0400Z, Jul 7
+ Tuesday's Telegraphy Contest	1930Z-2030Z, Jul 7
+ Phone Weekly Test	0230Z-0300Z, Jul 8
+ A1Club AWT	1145Z-1300Z, Jul 8
+ CWops Test (CWT)	1300Z-1400Z, Jul 8
+ VHF-UHF FT8 Activity Contest	1700Z-2100Z, Jul 8
+ Mini-Test 40	1700Z-1759Z, Jul 8
+ Mini-Test 80	1800Z-1859Z, Jul 8
+ CWops Test (CWT)	1900Z-2000Z, Jul 8
+ VHF-UHF FT8 Activity Contest-NA	0000Z-0500Z, Jul 9
+ CWops Test (CWT)	0300Z-0400Z, Jul 9
+ CWops Test (CWT)	0700Z-0800Z, Jul 9
+ QRP Fox Hunt	0100Z-0230Z, Jul 10
+ NCCC FT4 Sprint	0100Z-0130Z, Jul 10
+ Weekly RTTY Test	0145Z-0215Z, Jul 10
+ NCCC Sprint	0230Z-0300Z, Jul 10
+ K1USN Slow Speed Test	2000Z-2100Z, Jul 10

Continued on Page 24



Contest Calendar - July 2026

+ SKCC Weekend Sprintathon	1200Z, Jul 11 to 2400Z, Jul 12
+ IARU HF World Championship	1200Z, Jul 11 to 1200Z, Jul 12
+ QRP ARCI Summer Homebrew Sprint	2000Z-2300Z, Jul 12
+ 4 States QRP Group Second Sunday Sprint	0000Z-0200Z, Jul 13
+ K1USN Slow Speed Test	0000Z-0100Z, Jul 13
+ ICWC Medium Speed Test	1300Z-1400Z, Jul 13
+ OK1WC Memorial (MWC)	1630Z-1729Z, Jul 13
+ ICWC Medium Speed Test	1900Z-2000Z, Jul 13
+ Worldwide Sideband Activity Contest	0100Z-0159Z, Jul 14
+ ICWC Medium Speed Test	0300Z-0400Z, Jul 14
+ DARC RTTY Sprint	1800Z-1929Z, Jul 14
+ Tuesday's Telegraphy Contest	1930Z-2030Z, Jul 14
+ Phone Weekly Test	0230Z-0300Z, Jul 15
+ A1Club AWT	1145Z-1300Z, Jul 15
+ CWops Test (CWT)	1300Z-1400Z, Jul 15
+ VHF-UHF FT8 Activity Contest	1700Z-2100Z, Jul 15
+ Mini-Test 40	1700Z-1759Z, Jul 15
+ Mini-Test 80	1800Z-1859Z, Jul 15
+ RSGB 80m Club Championship, SSB	1900Z-2030Z, Jul 15
+ CWops Test (CWT)	1900Z-2000Z, Jul 15
+ VHF-UHF FT8 Activity Contest-NA	0000Z-0500Z, Jul 16
+ Walk for the Bacon QRP Contest	0000Z-0100Z, Jul 16 and 0200Z-0300Z, Jul 17
+ NAQCC CW Sprint	0030Z-0230Z, Jul 16
+ CWops Test (CWT)	0300Z-0400Z, Jul 16
+ CWops Test (CWT)	0700Z-0800Z, Jul 16
+ NTC QSO Party	1900Z-2000Z, Jul 16
+ QRP Fox Hunt	0100Z-0230Z, Jul 17
+ NCCC FT4 Sprint	0100Z-0130Z, Jul 17

Continued on Page 25



Contest Calendar - July 2026

+ Weekly RTTY Test	0145Z-0215Z, Jul 17
+ NCCC Sprint	0230Z-0300Z, Jul 17
+ K1USN Slow Speed Test	2000Z-2100Z, Jul 17
+ LABRE DX Contest	0000Z, Jul 18 to 2359Z, Jul 19
+ Russian Radio Team Championship	0700Z-1459Z, Jul 18
+ Trans-Tasman Low-Bands Challenge	0800Z-1400Z, Jul 18
+ Feld Hell Sprint	1200Z-1359Z, Jul 18
+ IARU Region 1 70 MHz Contest	1400Z, Jul 18 to 1400Z, Jul 19
+ CQ Worldwide VHF Digital Contest	1400Z, Jul 18 to 1400Z, Jul 19
+ North American QSO Party, RTTY	1800Z, Jul 18 to 0559Z, Jul 19
+ RSGB International Low Power Contest	0900Z-1200Z and 1300Z-1600Z, Jul 19
+ YOTA Contest	1000Z-2159Z, Jul 19
+ Run for the Bacon QRP Contest	2300Z, Jul 19 to 0100Z, Jul 20
+ K1USN Slow Speed Test	0000Z-0100Z, Jul 20
+ ICWC Medium Speed Test	1300Z-1400Z, Jul 20
+ OK1WC Memorial (MWC)	1630Z-1729Z, Jul 20
+ ICWC Medium Speed Test	1900Z-2000Z, Jul 20
+ Worldwide Sideband Activity Contest	0100Z-0159Z, Jul 21
+ ICWC Medium Speed Test	0300Z-0400Z, Jul 21
+ Tuesday's Telegraphy Contest	1930Z-2030Z, Jul 21
+ SKCC Sprint	0000Z-0200Z, Jul 22
+ Phone Weekly Test	0230Z-0300Z, Jul 22
+ A1Club AWT	1145Z-1300Z, Jul 22

Continued on Page 26



Contest Calendar - July 2026

+ CWops Test (CWT)	1300Z-1400Z, Jul 22
+ Mini-Test 40	1700Z-1759Z, Jul 22
+ Mini-Test 80	1800Z-1859Z, Jul 22
+ CWops Test (CWT)	1900Z-2000Z, Jul 22
+ CWops Test (CWT)	0300Z-0400Z, Jul 23
+ CWops Test (CWT)	0700Z-0800Z, Jul 23
+ RSGB 80m Club Championship, Data	1900Z-2030Z, Jul 23
+ QRP Fox Hunt	0100Z-0230Z, Jul 24
+ NCCC FT4 Sprint	0100Z-0130Z, Jul 24
+ Weekly RTTY Test	0145Z-0215Z, Jul 24
+ NCCC Sprint	0230Z-0300Z, Jul 24
+ K1USN Slow Speed Test	2000Z-2100Z, Jul 24
+ RSGB IOTA Contest	1200Z, Jul 25 to 1200Z, Jul 26
+ Alabama QSO Party	1500Z, Jul 25 to 0300Z, Jul 26
+ ARS Flight of the Bumblebees	1700Z-2100Z, Jul 26
+ K1USN Slow Speed Test	0000Z-0100Z, Jul 27
+ QCX Challenge	1300Z-1400Z, Jul 27
+ ICWC Medium Speed Test	1300Z-1400Z, Jul 27
+ OK1WC Memorial (MWC)	1630Z-1729Z, Jul 27
+ QCX Challenge	1900Z-2000Z, Jul 27
+ RSGB FT4 Contest	1900Z-2100Z, Jul 27
+ ICWC Medium Speed Test	1900Z-2000Z, Jul 27
+ Worldwide Sideband Activity Contest	0100Z-0159Z, Jul 28

Continued on Page 27



Contest Calendar - July 2026

+ QCX Challenge	0300Z-0400Z, Jul 28
+ ICWC Medium Speed Test	0300Z-0400Z, Jul 28
+ Tuesday's Telegraphy Contest	1930Z-2030Z, Jul 28
+ Phone Weekly Test	0230Z-0300Z, Jul 29
+ A1Club AWT	1145Z-1300Z, Jul 29
+ CWops Test (CWT)	1300Z-1400Z, Jul 29
+ Mini-Test 40	1700Z-1759Z, Jul 29
+ Mini-Test 80	1800Z-1859Z, Jul 29
+ CWops Test (CWT)	1900Z-2000Z, Jul 29
+ CWops Test (CWT)	0300Z-0400Z, Jul 30
+ CWops Test (CWT)	0700Z-0800Z, Jul 30
+ QRP Fox Hunt	0100Z-0230Z, Jul 31
+ NCCC FT4 Sprint	0100Z-0130Z, Jul 31
+ Weekly RTTY Test	0145Z-0215Z, Jul 31
+ NCCC Sprint	0230Z-0300Z, Jul 31
+ K1USN Slow Speed Test	2000Z-2100Z, Jul 31

Our thanks to **Bruce Horn, WA7BNM** for use of this calendar
Visit Bruce at www.contestcalendar.com/contestcal.html

The ARAC RELAY



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